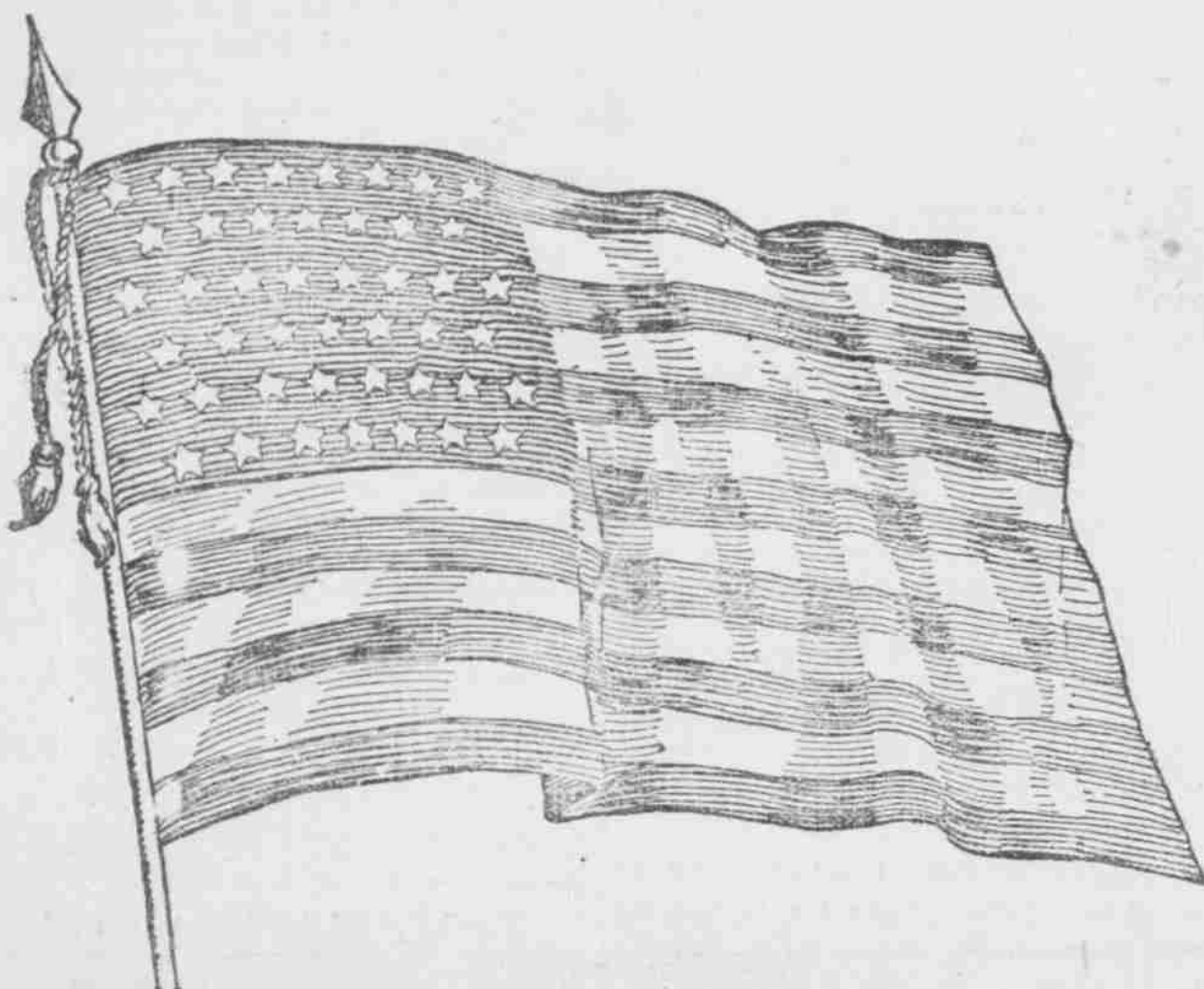




ANNEXATION!



"HERE TO STAY!"

And the star-spangled banner
In triumph shall wave,
O'er the Isles of Hawaii
And the homes of the brave.

—H. M. WHITNEY.

FIRST NEWS.

HONOLULU, H. I., U. S. A., July 13, 1898, 3:30 p. m.—The Pacific Mail S.S. Coptic signals from off Waikiki that these Islands have been annexed to the United States by the passage in the Senate at Washington of the House Joint Resolution.

Flags are being hoisted everywhere.

Thousands flocked to the water front.

There are great crowds on the streets evidencing the very delirium of joy.

At 4:15 a salute of 100 guns was fired.

At 4:20 all the whistles were sounding.

VOTE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—With a rush, without the change of a word, the resolutions which make Hawaii a part of the United States were passed by the Senate this afternoon. From out of a situation which gave no promise of ending for weeks, perhaps, and at a time when those who have had charge of the filibuster against the measure had been assuring every one that they could not see a vote for a week, there came a demand for a roll call on the first amendment of the list of eight which had to be disposed of before the main question could be considered. Senator White almost surprised himself when he shut off debate, ended the filibuster which has prevented the acceptance of the Hawaiian resolution and gave the majority of the Senate a chance to express its will.

An agreement was reached partly last night and partly this morning, but has been in sight for several days. The Republican leaders had been hard at work for two days in their endeavor to blockade the windward passage of the anti-annexation filibuster. They succeeded when they showed the utter inability of the Democrats to keep up their performance sufficiently long to have any effect whatever. Not more than 22 votes against the resolution could be counted by the most sanguine, while the annexationists' forty-five was still intact.

So it was that, ungraciously enough, the obstructionists stepped out of the way and the will of the people, expressed in the vote of their representatives by 42 to 21, declared that Hawaii must be a part of the Union of States. But one Republican vote was cast against the measure. The venerable Justin Morrill vote no. Spooner and Thurston were paired against the resolution. From the Democratic side came six full round "ayes." Gorman headed the list, and following his lead were Morgan, McLaurin, Pettus and Sullivan. The silver men were somewhat sparse. Pettigrew and Jones of Nevada joining with the Democrats, while the others were on the Republican side.

When the Vice-President announced the vote and the fact that the two-thirds, which would have been necessary to ratify the treaty, was indicated, there was applause from floor and gallery. From staid Senators in their seats and Congressmen who were collected in numbers about the walls of the chamber and occupying vacant seats came cheers which found echo in the half-filled galleries above and which, strangely enough, the Vice-President made no effort to check.

It is believed that the President will receive and sign the measure tomorrow and that he will at once transmit the message containing the resolution and setting forth the action which is expected of the Republic of Hawaii to President Dole

and the Congress of the Islands. It is believed that this will be done by a special messenger, probably John W. Foster, former secretary of State, and that the cruiser Philadelphia will carry the messenger to the Islands.

Immediately upon the passage by the Hawaiian Congress of an act which makes effective the Newlands resolution the commissioner will raise the American flag and the Philadelphia will salute it.

It is believed that the commission which will be sent to the islands to frame the laws for their future government will be made up of either W. O. Smith or W. A. Kinney of Honolulu and John Richardson of Maui, M. M. Estee of California, N. W. McIvor, former Consul-General to Japan, now of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The fifth member will come either from Minnesota or Massachusetts. The commission probably will be appointed at once. It is believed the President will appoint all incumbent officers to administer the islands' affairs until new laws are passed.

The laws under which the officials will operate, it is understood, will be those now in force, and nothing will be done to change the routine of procedure in the various departments until the commission reports an entirely new code and form of government.

It is deemed very probable that a regiment of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery, with such guns as may be available at San Francisco, will be sent to the islands at an early date.

The details of the voting was as follows: White offered an amendment striking from the preamble of the Hawaiian resolutions the words "in due form" and inserting the words "by a



DR. JOHN S. MCGREW.
"Father of Annexation."
(Photo by Williams.)

treaty which has never been ratified, but is now pending in the Senate of the United States."

After a statement by Hale in which he said he supported the resolution, but not as a war measure, a vote was taken on White's amendment. It was rejected—40 to 20.

Pettigrew then offered his amendment to repeal the contract labor laws now in force on the Hawaiian Islands. It was rejected—41 to 22.

Bacon of Georgia offered an amendment providing that the annexation resolutions should not be operative until they had been approved by a majority of the electors of Hawaii. Defeated—20 to 42.

Faulkner of West Virginia offered an amendment providing that the duties of the civil, judicial and military powers shall be exercised under authority of existing laws not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Rejected—20 to 43.

Allen offered an amendment placing an internal revenue tax of 1 cent a pound on Hawaiian sugar. It was defeated, 57 to 4, the four voting for the amendment being Allen Morrill, McEnery and Pettigrew.

Pettigrew offered an amendment that all native-born male Hawaiians over 21 years of age and all naturalized aliens shall be allowed to vote in the

(Continued on Third Page.)

CERVERA'S FLEET IS ANNIHILATED

Attempted to Run the Blockade at Santiago.
He Is a Prisoner---Heavy Losses.

CERVERA'S FLEET WIPED OUT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 4.—The following bulletin from Commodore Watson was received to-night:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.—To the Secretary of the Navy:



COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley first attracted the attention of the world in 1864, when he was put in command of the expedition sent to the Arctic for the relief of the Greeley exploration party. He also had a part in the Chilean trouble in 1891, as commander of the Baltimore.

At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago harbor in columns and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to the westward by the commander-in-chief, the Brooklyn, the Oregon, and the Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

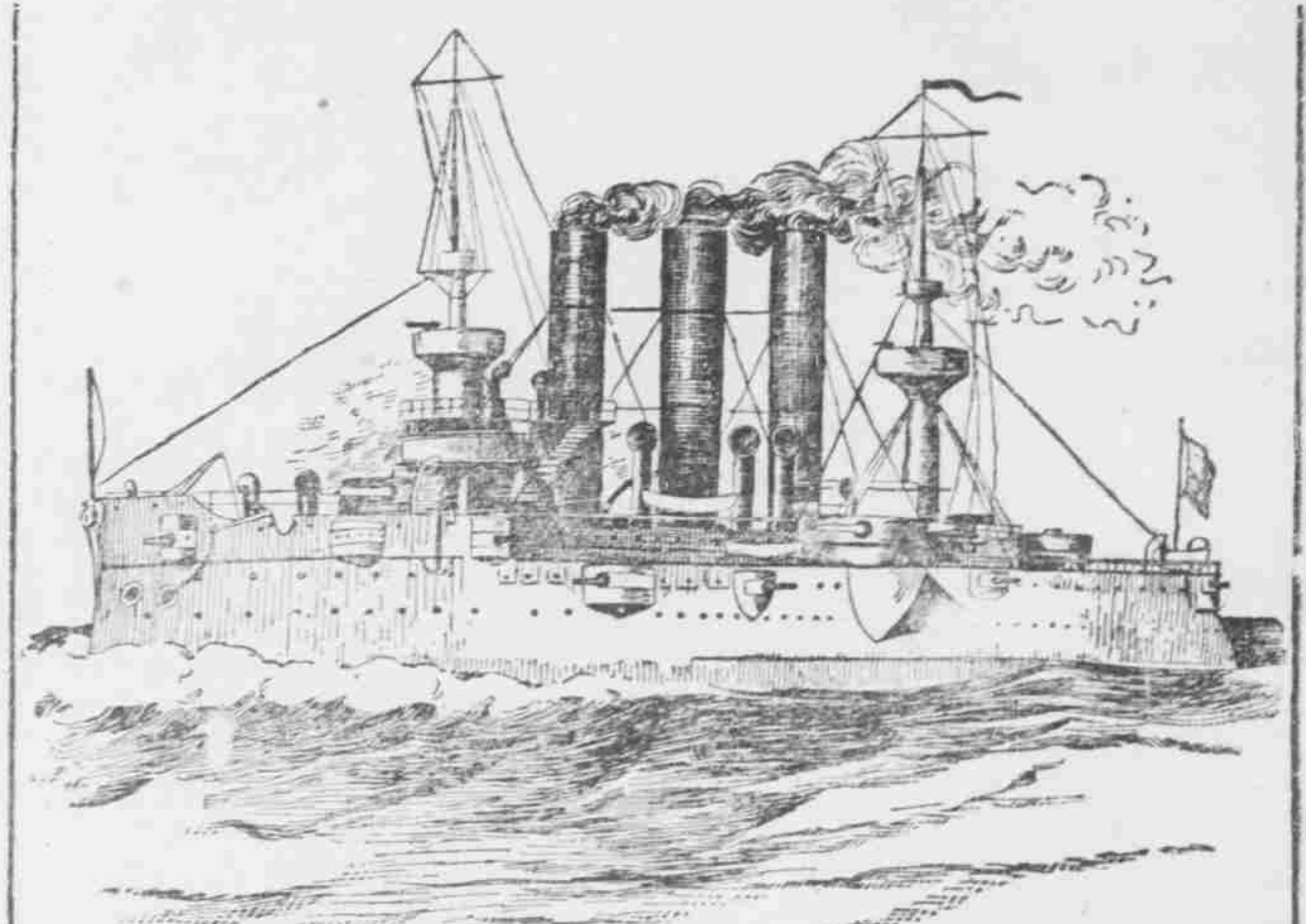
None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn, Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded.

Admiral Cervera, all the commanding officers, excepting of the Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1600 men are prisoners. About 350 were killed or drowned and 160 wounded. The latter are cared for on the Solace and the Olivette.

WATSON.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon, and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers, would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flag-



THE ARMORED CRUISER BROOKLYN.

ship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the Commodore steamed directly

(Continued on Page 2.)